

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Braddock Monument Inventory Number: F-4-100  
Address: South side of U.S. 40 Alternate Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no  
City: Braddock Heights, MD Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Frederick  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Frederick  
Property Owner: Daughters of the American Revolution, Frederick Chapter Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project: Monument relocation Agency: MD SHA  
Agency Prepared By: MD SHA  
Preparer's Name: Anne E. Bruder, Architectural Historian Date Prepared: 04/07/2009  
Documentation is presented in: Project Review and Compliance files.  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no  
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Frederick Chapter's Braddock Monument on US 40 Alternate is dedicated to the National Trail over which General Edward Braddock and Lt. Col. George Washington traveled with their troops towards Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) in April 1755. The monument consists of a large (20 ton) limestone boulder with a square tablet attached to it. The tablet depicts General Braddock, Lt. Col. Washington, and an unknown man, with an inscription describing the monument. Between 1909 and 1929, the DAR joined other groups to commemorate the National Old Trails Road. The National Old Trails Road Committee identified trails in twelve states associated with colonial events, such as Braddock's Road created during the French and Indian War, which received various commemorative monuments, markers and statues to highlight the colonial history of each state.

The earlier DAR monuments commemorating the portion of the National Trail identified with Braddock's march are in Rockville and Clarksburg, Maryland. Both are large granite boulders with square bronze tablets. The text in both tablets commemorate the National Trail and Braddock's encampments. However, both of the earlier monuments lack a pictorial device, perhaps because each is set near the sites of two ordinaries or taverns where Braddock stopped during his trip to Frederick.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐  
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments: *The location of the monument is integral to its significance; see letter, J Rodney Little to Julie M. Schablitzky, dated May 6, 2009.*

*Jim Jenkins*  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

5/6/09  
Date

*PKuntz*  
Reviewer, National Register Program

5/6/09  
Date

200901260

Braddock arrived in Frederick, Maryland on April 21, 1755 and met with Benjamin Franklin and his son. They discussed the need for additional supplies, and Franklin agreed that Pennsylvania could provide wagons, horses and feed for both troops and animals. George Washington had previously written to General Braddock and offered his services. Braddock invited him to join the Army as an aide and Washington arrived in Frederick on April 30 or May 1, 1755. Braddock's headquarters were located in a tavern on Carroll Creek, but in his history of Frederick County, T.C. Williams notes that the "belief that the army was encamped around the spring is erroneous, for the first stop after leaving Frederick was on the other side of South Mountain." While tradition associates Braddock with this particular spring, there is no clear connection between Braddock's Spring and him, Washington or the French and Indian War.

The iconography of the Braddock Monument bas relief shows Braddock drinking, and Washington standing before him. A third man kneels behind Washington. It is not clear if he is a soldier, guide, Indian or servant. Berge, who frequently worked in bronze, chose to depict the meeting between Washington and Braddock. Braddock is drinking, perhaps toasting, Washington's decision to join the Army, while Washington appears grave and noble in his offer.

The original intent of the DAR Frederick Chapter was to place the marker near Braddock's Spring, which was suggested by Mrs. Donald McLean in 1913. Unlike the earlier monuments which are solely large boulders with bronze tablets attached to them, when the Frederick marker was completed it had a pump placed near the boulder, as shown in a postcard from the 1920s. When the Maryland State Roads Commission (SRC) proposed to move the monument in 1950 in order to widen US 40 Alternate, the DAR Frederick Chapter agreed to the move. SRC plans and right-of-way plats for this portion of US 40 Alternate show that the monument was raised approximately ten feet and the spring was capped off. The SRC's 1951 plans also indicate that the pump was broken at that time. Today, the concrete pad that held the pump remains visible, but that is all that remains to demonstrate its location. By September 1952, the work was completed and the DAR Chapter learned that it "was in a very good place for observation," from a chapter member, Mrs. William M. Storm. No mention of the pump or the spring as part of the monument is included in the Chapter's meeting minutes between 1913 and 1960.

In order to demonstrate that the Braddock Monument's location is a significant aspect of its integrity, it would be necessary to demonstrate that Braddock had stopped at the spring and that both the DAR Frederick Chapter and Berge specifically associated that event with the commemorative monument. The historic accounts of his time in Frederick indicate that Braddock was quartered within the town at a tavern, meeting with Franklin and Washington. As noted above, in 1910, a local historian discounted the association that the army camped at the spring. Furthermore, the monument's tablet commemorates the trail which Braddock and Washington and the army took in 1755. The DAR Frederick Chapter selected the inscription in 1916: THIS BOULDER MARKS THE NATIONAL TRAIL OVER WHICH MARCHED GENERAL BRADDOCK AND HIS AIDE, LT. COL. WASHINGTON -- 1755. It was revised to: THIS BOULDER MARKS THE NATIONAL TRAIL OVER WHICH TRAVELED GEN. EDWARD BRADDOCK AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON -- 1755.

Berge's drinking motif may be associated with the monument's proximity to the spring, but the spring is not a significant aspect of its location. His design on the small tablet needed to convey the importance of two historic figures preparing for a march to battle. The standing figures evoke the march they undertook in 1755 as explained by the tablet's inscription.

In the 1920s, the DAR joined with other groups to commemorate the National Old Trails Road which focused on important colonial trails rather than individual elements within or near the trails. The location of the monument can be associated with a place along the identified National Old Trail Road, which is US 40 Alternate, that is acceptable to the DAR Frederick Chapter; and that is west of Frederick since that is where Washington joined Braddock on the march to Fort Duquesne. The DAR Frederick Chapter has recommended that the Braddock Monument be placed in the US 40 Alternate Overlook, which is approximately 2900 feet west of the present location, and also on the south side of the highway. SHA has agreed to provide space within its right-of-

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

way at the overlook.

Likewise, the setting of the monument is not an important aspect of its integrity. The monument stands on a narrow slope within SHA right-of-way, protected from US 40 Alternate by guardrail. The slope ends at Ballenger Creek at the bottom of the hill. Although a pump originally provided water from Braddock's Spring, by 1950, it did not work according to a note on the SRC plan sheet. SHA could not find any mention of the pump in the DAR Frederick Chapter's meeting minutes between 1913 and 1924 when the monument's planning and dedication occurred. It appears to have been a separate monument built by an unknown builder.

As an object, the boulder and attached tablet should be in a setting associated with the National Old Trails Road, but its current setting is not the sole appropriate one. The Braddock Monument is a work of art rather than a building or structure. As such, its particular setting requires that it be associated with the road which is its chief topographic feature. There are no standing structures close by the monument. By moving the monument to a location within the scenic overlook, the monument will retain its association with the National Old Trails Road and will be in a setting that is appropriate to its significant historic use and character.

The Braddock Monument retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The monument has been evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Criteria A (events) and C (architecture). Under NRHP Criterion A, the Braddock Monument is eligible as an example of the trail marking undertaken by a national women's organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their efforts to create the National Old Trails Road between 1909 and 1929. The monument is one of three in Maryland commemorating Braddock's march to the Ohio River and Fort Duquesne in 1755, and each is associated with a particular DAR Chapter. The Braddock Monument is associated specifically with the work of the DAR Frederick Chapter which raised money and hired Edward Berge to create the monument. Under NRHP Criterion C, the Braddock Monument is eligible as an example of the work of Edward Berge. Berge was a well known sculptor in the early twentieth century. His public monuments can be found throughout Baltimore, as well as Overlea, Prince Frederick and Frederick, Maryland. In addition to creating the sculpture, Berge also selected the rock to attach the tablet. The Braddock Monument possesses high artistic value, and exemplifies artistic designs from the third decade of the twentieth century. The Braddock Monument has also been evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. The monument meets Criterion Consideration F because it expresses the patriotic principles and aesthetics of the 1920s when it was made and it also meets NRHP Criterion C.

Research conducted did not identify persons of local, state or national significance associated with the Braddock Monument and thus it does not meet NRHP Criterion B. NRHP Criterion D was not included in this study. The boundary of the Braddock Monument is confined to the circumference of the concrete base to which the rock is attached.

#### Bibliography:

The Baltimore Museum of Art, "Memorial Exhibition of Sculpture by Edward Berge," [catalog], Baltimore, MD: February 5-March 1, 1925.

The Baltimore Sun, Edward Berge Obituary, October 13, 1924.

The Baltimore Sun, "Marker is Unveiled at Braddock Springs," July 11, 1924, p. 12.

Berge, Stephens, Edward Berge, The Sculptor: A Short Biography, Baltimore, MD, June 1983.

Commuto, Angela R., "The French and Indian War in Mid-Maryland," Catoctin History Spring/Summer 2005, pp. 42-50.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Frederick Chapter Archives, Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, MD.

Frederick Daily News, "Braddock Marker Unveiling A New Epoch In History," page 1, July 10, 1924.

Frederick Post, "Many to Attend the Unveiling of Braddock Marker." Page 1, June 7, 1922.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Jones, Robert Francis, George Washington: Ordinary Man, Extraordinary Leader - Google Books (2002) (accessed 4/8/2009)  
Maryland State Highway Administration, Office of Highway Design, Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway, U.S. #40 -  
From Alternate U.S. #40 to Top of Braddock Mountain, Frederick County, Contract NO. F-496-1-615.  
Miller, Margaret R., The First Hundred Years - Frederick Chapter DAR 1892-1992, Frederick, MD: Frederick Chapter, DAR,  
1992  
Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany and  
Garrett Counties From the Earliest Period to the Present Day, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1968  
Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County Maryland, in Two Volumes, Baltimore, MD: Regional  
Publishing Company, 1979  
[www.fortedwards.org/braddock](http://www.fortedwards.org/braddock) accessed 4/7/2009.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Inventory No. F-4-100

### 1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

## Historic Braddock Monument

other

## 2. Location

street and number US 40 Alt, on state road right of way

not for publication

city, town Braddock Heights

\_\_\_\_\_ vicinity

county Frederick

### 3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

Name Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

street and number c/o Carol Larkin, Regent

telephone 301-662-1674

city, town	Frederick
------------	-----------

state	MD
Alabama	1
Alaska	1
Arizona	1
Arkansas	1
California	1
Colorado	1
Connecticut	1
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
Florida	1
Georgia	1
Hawaii	1
Idaho	1
Illinois	1
Indiana	1
Iowa	1
Kansas	1
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	1
Maine	1
Maryland	1
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	1
Minnesota	1
Mississippi	1
Missouri	1
Montana	1
Nebraska	1
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	1
New Mexico	1
New York	1
North Carolina	1
North Dakota	1
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	1
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Utah	1
Vermont	1
Virginia	1
Washington	1
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	1
Wyoming	1

zip code

#### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

liber

folio

city, town

tax map

tax parcel

tax ID number

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

\_\_\_\_\_ Contributing Resource in National Register District

Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

\_\_\_\_\_ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Recorded by HABS/HAER

Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

## Category

\_\_\_\_\_ district  
 \_\_\_\_\_ building(s)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ structure  
 \_\_\_\_\_ site  
 x \_\_\_\_\_ object

## Ownership

☐ public  
☐ private  
☒ both

### Current Function

<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape
<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture
<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress
<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

### Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<u>1</u>	_____ objects
<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

N/A



## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-4-100

### Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Braddock Monument stands along eastbound Alternate Route 40, east of the crest of Braddock Mountain. Facing north, the monument is composed of a bronze tablet on the face of a large boulder taken from the mountain. The boulder is set in a two-tiered concrete base at the foot of two broad concrete steps behind the guard rail at the edge of the highway.

The bronze tablet is designed in low relief and shows British General Edward Braddock and his aide, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, stopped at a spring along the trail west to Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. Braddock drinks from a cup while Washington stands to the right, arms clasped behind his back. A third man is depicted kneeling beyond them. At the lower left corner of the relief is the artist's name, "E. BERGE." Below the relief the tablet carries a flat inscription panel with the words:

THIS BOULDER MARKS THE NATIONAL  
TRAIL OVER WHICH TRAVELED GEN.  
EDWARD BRADDOCK AND LIEUTENANT  
COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON 1755  
ERECTED BY THE FREDERICK CHAPTER  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1924.

The boulder is roughly shaped, narrower in depth than in width and with an inward taper at its base. The tablet is set into a flat recess carved out of the front of the stone, attached with rounded rosettes at each of the four corners. The boulder sits on a stepped concrete base, surrounded by meadow grasses. The monument is sited at the foot of two concrete steps which descend from the guardrail at the edge of the highway.

The monument was washed and the tablet was waxed by a conservator in May 1994. The tablet was subsequently vandalized; scratches on the tablet were repatinated and the wax was touched up in October 1994. Conservation treatment and ongoing maintenance of the wax coating have been funded by the Maryland Military Monuments Commission to the date of this writing.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-4-100

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1924

Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1924 constructed; 1959 moved

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Braddock Monument was placed along the old National Road by the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and dedicated 14 June 1924 to mark the site of a nearby spring (Ballenger Creek) traditionally held to have been used by British General Edward Braddock and his aide, Lt. Col. George Washington, as they traveled west through the pass over Braddock/Catoctin Mountain in 1755 during the French and Indian War. The monument is one of a series of tablets, monuments and markers placed by chapters of the DAR to mark the old trails west and to interpret their history in the first third of the twentieth century. The monument is associated with the theme of transportation and early efforts to educate and entertain travelers and tourists as automobile ownership revolutionized society and the economy in the twentieth century. The monument is also a representative example of the work of Baltimore sculptor Edward Berge, and the only bronze DAR tablet found in the state thus far with a sculptural relief.

The DAR was founded in 1890 as a women's service organization dedicated to preserving and promoting US history, patriotism and education. The DAR sought to mark historic sites, events and trails as memorials to "our pioneer patriots."<sup>1</sup> By 1911 the idea of a national transcontinental highway had gained popularity, with routes promoted by the various states through which it would run. The National Society of the DAR organized the National Old Trails Road (NOTR) Association in 1911 and advocated incorporation of the pioneer trails of the nation into a National Highway in order to preserve the historic routes. The NOTR included Braddock's Road, the National Road, Boone's Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail and the route from Santa Fe to California. Braddock's Road was the designation given the route taken by Braddock, who led British and Colonial troops from Alexandria, Virginia, into Maryland along the Georgetown-Frederick Road, through Cumberland and toward Fort Duquesne; they were attacked and Braddock was killed before reaching the fort.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/trailsa.cfm#c>, 3 March 2009.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/trailsc.cfm>, 3 March 2009.

# Maryland Historical Trust

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The tablet to commemorate the spring on the mountain pass where Braddock and Washington stopped on their way to Fort Duquesne was first proposed to the Frederick Chapter in 1913 by Honorary DAR President General Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean.<sup>3</sup> Other examples of DAR markers in Maryland include bronze inscription tablets on boulders placed in Rockville in 1913 and in Clarksburg in 1915 to mark sites of Braddock's encampments.

The Frederick Chapter began fundraising efforts in 1915, and a site was selected. According to the The First Hundred Years, Frederick Chapter DAR, 1892-1992, the State Roads Commission requirements prohibited siting the monument at the spring. Card parties were held by the Frederick Chapter before and after the war to raise the necessary funds for the Braddock Monument. By May 1923 the fund totaled \$479.79 and the sculptor Edward Berge submitted a cast for approval. That year the original boulder chosen was found to be too heavy to be hauled by the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway; a smaller boulder of about 20 tons was selected instead. During foundation work it was decided to place the monument closer to the spring than originally planned. The boulder was set into place on its concrete foundation by the M.J. Grove Lime Company and dedicated 14 June 1924. The final cost of the monument was \$754.54.<sup>4</sup>

The enthusiasm for historical markers grew along with the highway system and the "road trip," as new territory opened for the American tourist. In 1921, one in ten Americans owned a car; by 1929 that number had nearly doubled.<sup>5</sup> The family car became an American institution. Markers provided the traveler with regional and national history.

Beginning in 1928 the DAR dedicated a series of twelve Madonna of the Trail monuments from Bethesda, Maryland to Upland, California, to commemorate the pioneer mothers who traveled the trails west.<sup>6</sup> The Bethesda Madonna of the Trail Monument inscription reads, "OVER THIS HIGHWAY MARCHED THE ARMY OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK APRIL 14-1775 ON ITS WAY TO FORT DUQUESNE. THIS, THE FIRST MILITARY ROAD IN AMERICA BEGINNING AT ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC RIVER, GEORGETOWN, MARYLAND LEADING OUR PIONEERS ACROSS THIS

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<sup>3</sup>Margaret R. Miller, The First Hundred Years, Frederick Chapter DAR, 1892-1992 (Braddock, MD: By the author, 1992), 70, 71.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>James J. Flink, The Automobile Age (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1992), 140.

<sup>6</sup>Helen Bartlett Morris, "The Madonna of the Trail," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, October 1969, 693, 695.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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CONTINENT TO THE PACIFIC." The large cast stone monuments feature a larger than life-sized figure of a mother with two children and commemorate the sacrifices and courage of pioneer women. In 1930-1933 the DAR erected the earliest series of cast iron roadside historical markers in Maryland along Philadelphia Road, as part of their effort to mark the old post roads.

An undated post card view of the Braddock Monument shows a water pump to the rear of the monument. Frederick Chapter of the DAR minutes report the monument had been relocated by the State Roads Commission by September of 1952 during a road widening project, and placed in a "very good spot to be observed from the highway."<sup>7</sup>

The Baltimore sculptor Edward Berge, a graduate of the Rinehart School of Sculpture at the Maryland Institute, College of Art, studied in Paris at the Academie Julien under Charles Raoul Verlet and August Rodin.<sup>8</sup> Berge had a successful career in the Baltimore area until his death in 1924 at the age of 48. He executed portrait busts, monuments and sculptures, including the Colonel George Armistead Monument at Fort McHenry (1914), the statue of Mayor Thomas Gordon Hayes at Baltimore City Hall (1919), the Ferdinand C. Latrobe Monument (1914), on which he collaborated with fellow sculptor J. Maxwell Miller, the Colonel William H. Watson Monument on Mount Royal Avenue (1903), and "On the Trail" in Clifton Park (1916). Berge also sculpted the Calvert County World War I Memorial in Prince Frederick (1920) and private memorials in Cathedral, Druid Ridge, Green Mount and Lorraine Park cemeteries.

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<sup>7</sup>Miller, 71.

<sup>8</sup>William Sener Rusk, Art in Baltimore: Monuments and Memorials (Baltimore: the Norman, Remington Company, 1924), 58.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No.

F-4-100

Miller, Margaret R. The First Hundred Years, Frederick Chapter DAR, 1892-1992. Braddock, MD: By the author, 1992  
Morris, Helen Bartlett. "The Madonna of the Trail," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, October 1969  
Rusk, William Sener. Art in Baltimore: Monuments and Memorials. Baltimore: the Norman, Remington Company, 1924.  
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/trailsc.cfm>, 3 March 2009.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre

Acreage of historical setting

Quadrangle name USGS Frederick MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Nancy Kurtz		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	date	11/10/2008
street & number	100 Community Place	telephone	410-514-7648
city or town	Crownsville	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



*Maryland Department of Planning  
Maryland Historical Trust*

*Martin O'Malley*  
Governor

*Anthony G. Brown*  
Lt. Governor

*Richard Eberhart Hall*  
Secretary

*Matthew J. Power*  
Deputy Secretary

May 6, 2009

Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky  
Assistant Division Chief  
Environmental Planning Division  
Maryland State Highway Administration  
707 North Calvert Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202

Re: Project No. SP093B42  
US 40 Alternate: Relocation of Braddock Monument  
Frederick County, MD

Dear Dr. Schablitsky:

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), a division of the Maryland Department of Planning, received your recent letter regarding the proposed relocation of the Braddock Monument (MIHP No. F-4-100). The State Highway Administration (SHA) will accommodate the relocation of the Braddock Monument by offering a site within SHA right-of-way to the monument's owner, the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The monument will be moved approximately 2900 feet west of its current site to a scenic overlook on the west side of Braddock Mountain. We have reviewed the proposed undertaking in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, State Finance and Procurement Article §§ 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Braddock Monument: The Braddock Monument is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The monument was placed along the old National Road by the DAR on 14 June 1924 to mark the site of a nearby spring traditionally held to have been used by British General Edward Braddock and Lieutenant Colonel George Washington as they traveled west over Braddock/Catoctin Mountain in 1755 during the French and Indian War. The monument is one of a series of tablets, monuments and markers placed by chapters of the DAR to mark the old trails west and to interpret their history in the first third of the twentieth century. The monument is associated with the theme of transportation and early efforts to educate and entertain travelers and tourists as automobile ownership revolutionized society and the economy in the twentieth century. The monument is also a representative example of the work of Baltimore sculptor Edward Berge, and the only bronze DAR tablet found in the state thus far with a sculptural relief.

A monument to commemorate the spring on the mountain pass where Braddock and Washington stopped on their way to Fort Duquesne was first proposed to the Frederick Chapter in 1913 by Honorary DAR President General Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean. While conclusive evidence has not been found to substantiate the belief that Braddock's army encamped at the spring, the DAR believed strongly enough in the suitability of this site to persevere despite initial rejection by the State Roads Commission. In fact, the bronze tablet depicts General Braddock and George Washington stopped at a spring. Braddock drinks from a cup while Washington stands to the right, arms clasped behind his back. A 1924 newspaper article reporting on the dedication ceremonies describes the monument as, "a few steps of the famous Braddock Springs. Its location marks the camping place over night of General Edward Braddock and Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington..."

MHT Recommended Treatment: While at least one historian has attempted to discount that Braddock's army encamped at the spring, the DAR monument illustrates Braddock and Washington at the spring as a means to commemorate their route westward. An undated post card view of the Braddock Monument shows a water pump to the rear of the monument. After a road widening project in 1952, the monument was repositioned and the spring capped. The Frederick Chapter of the DAR minutes report the monument had been relocated by the State Roads Commission and placed in a "very good spot to be observed from the highway." Since that time, SHA has provided basic maintenance of the site. In 1994, the Maryland Military Monuments Commission began conservation treatments of the bronze tablet. To date, the state commission has spent \$4,133 to maintain the monument.

Since the monument's site was selected by the DAR based on the popular belief that the site was used by General Braddock, and this scene is represented in relief on the tablet, it is MHT's opinion that the monument should remain in the general vicinity of the spring. We greatly appreciate the DAR's continued commitment to preserving and commemorating important landmarks and trails. This educational mission has enriched the lives of Maryland citizens. We believe that improvements at the current monument site to facilitate visitor accessibility and visibility would be best for the monument and preserve its historical associations for future generations.

Comments on DAR proposed location: As previously noted, the DAR proposes to move the monument approximately 2900 feet west of its current site to a scenic overlook on the west side of Braddock Mountain. The monument will remain on the south side of US 40 Alternate, however, the DAR suggests rotating the monument 90 degrees. Currently the monument is parallel to the roadway and faces all traveling motorists. Under the proposed perpendicular orientation, only motorists traveling eastbound and visitors who park in the overlook will be able to view the tablet side of the monument. MHT recommends maintaining the existing orientation of the monument to the roadway. SHA and the project engineers need to select a location for the monument that will accommodate this orientation while ensuring the safety of pedestrian visitors. A guardrail will encircle the proposed monument location. We request that SHA consider using materials that are context sensitive, such as masonry guardrails to match the existing stone at the overlook or a steel-backed timber guardrail. Finally, if the DAR proposes to commemorate the relocation with any new plaques, they must be attached to the concrete base rather than the boulder monument.

Summary: It is MHT's opinion that the Braddock Monument should remain in its current location, near Braddock Springs. Even though the monument would continue to commemorate the westward route of Braddock and Washington at its new location, historic association with the fabled spring site would be lost. The lore of Braddock's use of the spring was enough to convince DAR members in 1913 to select this site. Without definitive accounts to refute this historic association, we hope that the current DAR members remain good stewards of the monument and honor the intention of past DAR members. We urge the DAR to preserve and enhance the existing monument location. Since the monument is privately owned, MHT can only comment on the proposed use of state land and cannot restrict DAR activities pertaining to the monument itself.

Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky  
US 40 Alternate: Relocation of Braddock Monument  
Page 3

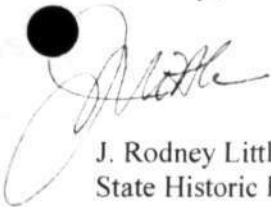
If the monument is relocated onto state-owned land, we concur with SHA's determination of no adverse effect contingent on the following conditions:

- The monument must be sited parallel to the roadway;
- The guardrail materials should be context sensitive, such as masonry, steel-backed timber or weathered steel;
- Any new plaques must be placed on the concrete base and not attached to the boulder monument;
- We highly recommend that DAR hire a professional with experience moving stone art objects to consult on the relocation method and supervise the overall effort.

If these conditions cannot be met, additional consultation with our office will be necessary to develop alternate treatments and mitigation.

We thank you for your cooperation and the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact either Tim Tamburrino (for historic built environment) at [ttamburrino@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:ttamburrino@mdp.state.md.us) / 410-514-7637 or Beth Cole (for archeology) at [bcole@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:bcole@mdp.state.md.us) / 410-514-7631.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/TJT  
200901260

cc: Nancy Kurtz (MHT)  
Adele Air (Maryland National Road Association)  
Janet Davis (Frederick County HPC)  
Joanne Poole Baum (DAR)  
Frances A. Randall  
Timothy C. Schramm



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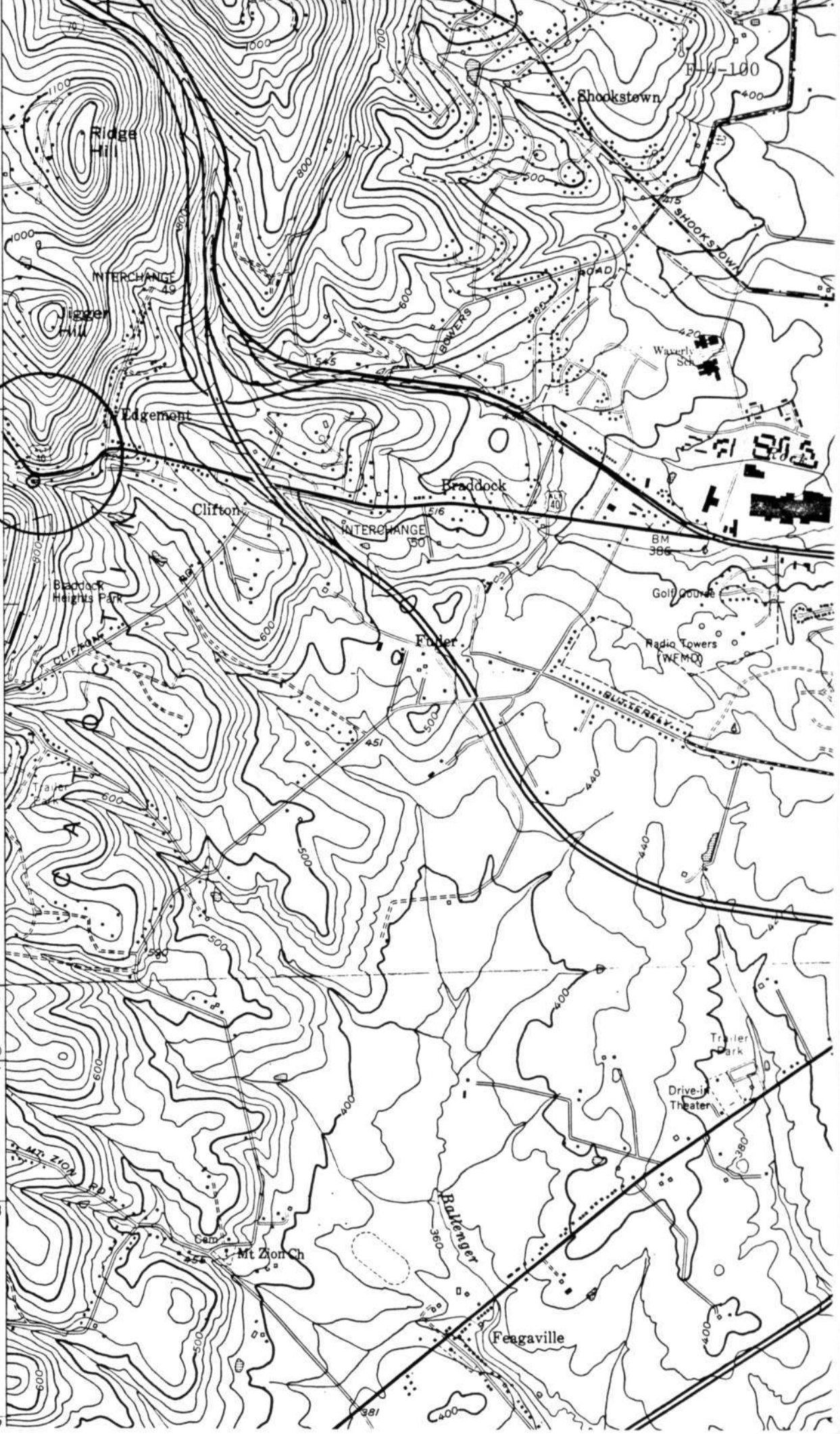
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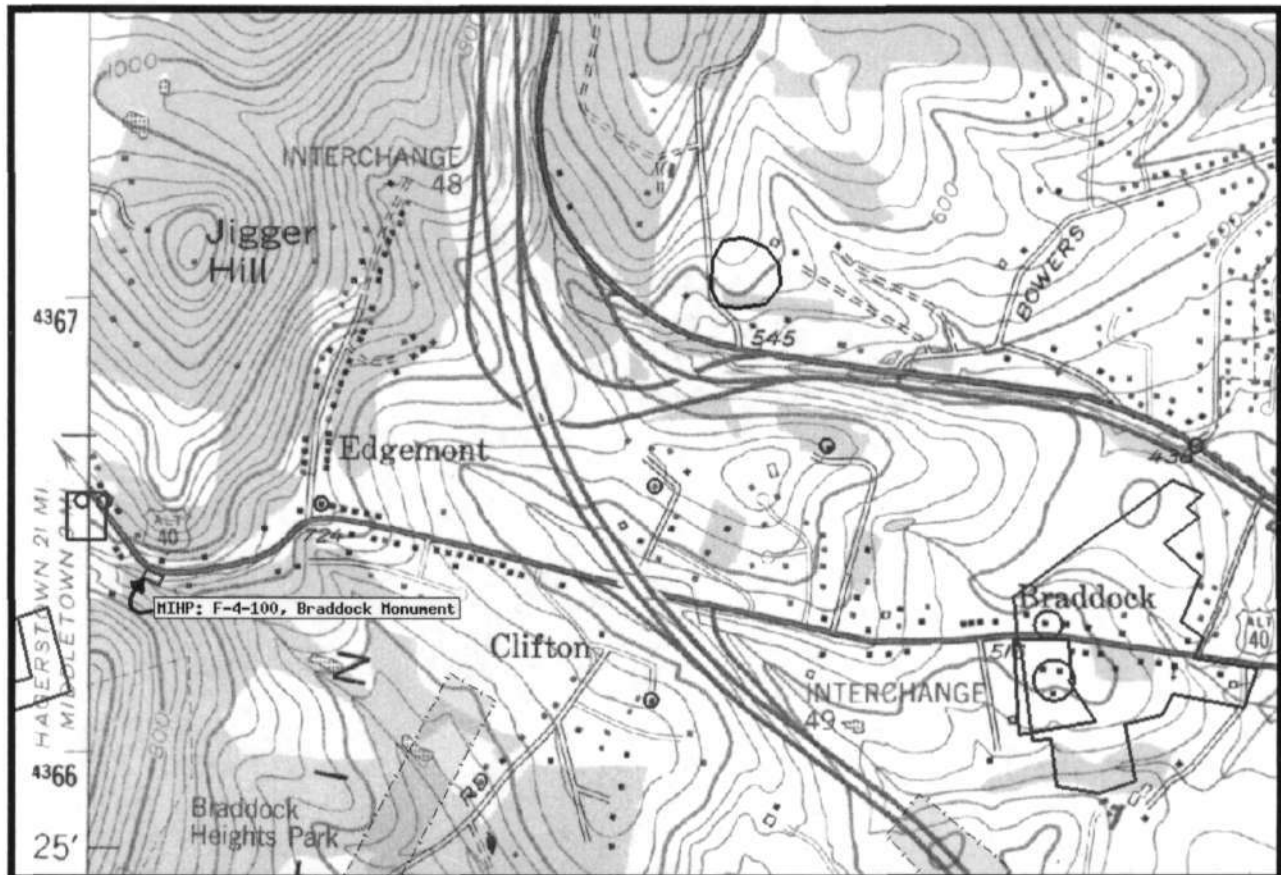
BRADDOCK  
MONUMENT

F-4-100

FREDERICK  
QUAD



MIHP No. F-4-100  
Braddock Monument  
Braddock Heights, MD  
Frederick County  
Frederick Quadrangle



Attachment 4: US 40 Alternate: Relocation of Braddock Monument



Steps to Braddock Monument



Braddock Monument looking southeast. Capped spring is at bottom center left.



Braddock Monument looking southwest.



MHT and SHA discussing project with DAR Frederick Chapter.



US 40 Alternate Overlook looking east. Orange markings indicate proposed location.



US 40 Alternate Overlook looking west showing proposed monument relocation site.